

**Appendix Table 1-32**
**First-time entry rates into university-level education, by OECD country and sex of student: 2012**

(Percent)

| Country                   | Both sexes | Male      | Female    |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| OECD average <sup>a</sup> | 58         | 52        | 65        |
| Australia                 | 102        | 88        | 116       |
| Iceland                   | 80         | 65        | 95        |
| Poland                    | 79         | 70        | 90        |
| New Zealand               | 78         | 63        | 94        |
| Norway                    | 77         | 63        | 91        |
| Slovenia                  | 76         | 64        | 88        |
| Denmark                   | 74         | 64        | 85        |
| <b>United States</b>      | <b>71</b>  | <b>64</b> | <b>79</b> |
| South Korea               | 69         | 68        | 69        |
| United Kingdom            | 67         | 59        | 76        |
| Finland                   | 66         | 60        | 73        |
| Netherlands               | 65         | 61        | 70        |
| Portugal                  | 64         | 57        | 71        |
| Slovakia                  | 61         | 52        | 71        |
| Sweden                    | 60         | 49        | 72        |
| Israel                    | 60         | 54        | 67        |
| Czech Republic            | 60         | 52        | 68        |
| Ireland                   | 54         | 49        | 59        |
| Hungary                   | 54         | 50        | 58        |
| Germany                   | 53         | 55        | 52        |
| Austria                   | 53         | 48        | 58        |
| Spain                     | 52         | 44        | 60        |
| Japan                     | 52         | 56        | 47        |
| Chile                     | 47         | 43        | 52        |
| Italy                     | 47         | 40        | 55        |
| Switzerland               | 44         | 42        | 47        |
| Estonia                   | 43         | 38        | 47        |
| France                    | 41         | 37        | 45        |
| Turkey                    | 41         | 40        | 41        |
| Greece                    | 40         | 32        | 48        |

| Country    | Both sexes | Male | Female |
|------------|------------|------|--------|
| Mexico     | 34         | 35   | 34     |
| Belgium    | 34         | 32   | 35     |
| Luxembourg | 28         | 25   | 30     |

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

<sup>a</sup> Based on all OECD countries with available data.

NOTES: According to OECD, university-level education (typically referred to as a "tertiary-type A" program) provides education that is largely theoretical and is intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry to advanced research programs and professions with high-skill requirements. Entry into these programs normally requires successful completion of upper secondary education (e.g., high school); admission is competitive in most cases. OECD calculates entry rates by dividing number of first-time entrants of a specific age in each type of tertiary program by the total population in the corresponding age group and then adding results for each single year of age. Entry rates can be very high, and even greater than 100%, during a period when an unexpected category of people (e.g., international students) decides to enter tertiary education in a particular country. In general, entry rates for countries that are net exporters of students may be underestimated, and entry rates for countries that are net importers may be overestimated.

SOURCE: OECD, *Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators 2014* (2014).  
*Science and Engineering Indicators 2016*